

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXIV, No. 1669. 號十月十年八十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1868.

日五廿月八年辰戊治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. AGAR, 11, Old Broad Street,
London. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. BATES & CO.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WATTS & BAILEY, San
Francisco.
CHINA.—Sutton, DROWN & Co. Amoy,
Giles & Co. Foochow, THOMPSON &
Co. Shanghai, H. FONG & Co. Ma-
nila, C. K. KATH & Co.

Arrivals.

Oct. 10, *Levi F.*, Brit. barque, 280, Col-
lins, Lagui Maoon, Oct. 1, Timber-
Order.
Oct. 10, *Argus*, H. B. M. steamer, 981,
Hallowes, Singapore, Oct. 1, 11 p.m.

Departures.

Oct. 10, *Henry Gifford*, for Yokohama.
10, *Yessu*, for East Coast.
10, *Azof*, for East Coast.

Clearances.

Willy, for Bangkok.
San Francisco, for Foochow.
Daylight, for Bangkok.
Edward Maynard, for Bangkok.
Onward, for Melbourne.
Nestor, for Shanghai.

Shipping Reports.

H. B. M. steamer *Argus*, reports left
Singapore on the 1st Oct. at 11 p.m., with
H.M.S. *Peregrine* in tow, towed by 70 miles
clear, east off, when she steered for Saigon.
Fine weather during passage; had S.W.
winds until off Pulo Sapato, then variable,
and had N.E. from Maclefield bank—
from 2 to 4 force.
The British barque *Levi F.*, from Lagui
Maoon, reports the first part of passage fine
weather and light variable winds, the latter
part moderate E.N.E. wind, until arrival
in port; the French barque *Nazario* load-
ing at Callyean for Hongkong with Timber.

Under Despatch.

For Singapore & Calcutta.—*Ver Glengyle*,
on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.
For Shanghai.—*For Nestor*, at Daylight,
To-morrow, the 11th instant.

New Advertisements

DE SOUZA'S DIARY FOR 1869,
WILL be published on 15th November
next.

This DIARY has a large circulation in
Hongkong, and in all the Coast Ports, and
also in Japan.

Advertisements for the DIARY will be
received until the 31st October, at the
Office of the Undersecretary, *Hollington Road*.
Terms: \$10 per page, on the covers; for
the inside, \$6 per page. Parts of the page
in proportion.

DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868. oc17

SPANISH CONSUL, TE.

ON the 9th day of December next, a Con-
tract will be closed at Madrid by the
Minister for the Colonies for TENDERS
for the Service of Steamers to take the
SPANISH MAILS between Singapore and
Manila.

Parties wishing to enter on the above
agreement will please apply to the Con-
sul, where all particulars relating to the
same will be submitted to their inspection.

F. ORTUÑO,
Consul.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868. oc17

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE,
PLATED WARE, Etc., Etc.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have re-
ceived instructions from Messrs
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co. to sell by
Public Auction at their Premises, Gough
Street, on

TUESDAY,

the 20th instant, at Noon,—
Household FURNITURE, etc., com-
prising: Couches, Chairs, Teapots, En-
gravings, Carpets, Easy Chairs, Glass-
ware, Plated-ware, Silver Plate, What-
nots, Tables, Carpet, Punkahs, Cutlery,
Dinner Services, Sideboards, Iron Bed-
stead, Lamps, Porcelain Top Teapots,
Wardrobes, Wine Racks, Ice Boxes.
Office FURNITURE, comprising:
Desks, Tables, Stools, Lacquered Boxes,
Camphor Wood Chests and Pigeon Holes,
Letter Scales, Iron Chest, etc., etc.

And,
1 No. 4/13 Milner's Patent Strong
Holdfast Fire Proof SAFE. The door
fitted with Milner's Patent Gunpowder
Proof Solid Lock, quite new.

1 Mountain CHAIR.
1 Gentleman's Sedan Do.
Catalogues will be issued, after which
the whole may be viewed.

Terms of SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots with all faults and errors of
description at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868. oc20

New Advertisements.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

INSURANCE
OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE AND
EFFECTS.
ARRANGEMENTS have been made with
the Marine and General Mutual Life
Assurance Society (Head Office, 14 Lead-
enhall Street, London) to afford facilities to
Passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental
Company, to insure their Baggage and
Effects.

The Table of Rates is for the whole of
the journey from Hongkong to England,
including transit through Egypt.
Any further information may be obtained
at this Office.

W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868. oc17

STAG H. TEL STORES.

DUFF GORDON'S BERRY, in cases of
1 doz., at \$3 per case.
BOKE'S BITTERS, in cases of 1 doz.,
at \$12 per case or \$1.25 per bottle.
EDMUND HOLMES.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868. oc17



PAID TENDERS will be received at
this Office until Noon on Saturday,
the 17th instant, for the hire of Houses
containing 6 rooms and upwards, suitable
for Offices, and Officer's Quarters; also for
Blocks of Chinese Houses, to accommodate
from 200 to 400 Native Troops. These
Houses must be in good repair, properly
drained, and well supplied with Water.
The rent to be stated exclusive of rates and
taxes. Houses hired for Her Majesty's Ser-
vice being exempt from rates and taxes.
REDMOND UNIAKKE,
Dep. Commis. Gen.
Controller's Office Commissariat,
Hongkong, October 7, 1868. oc17

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.,

LIMITED.
TENDERS are invited for the Surplus
TAR produced at the Works of the
above for a period of 6 months, commencing
from the 1st day of November next.

The quantity produced is about 2500
gallons per month.
Tenders will be received until the 28th
instant, by the Undersigned, from whom all
further information may be obtained.

The right to reject the highest or any
tender is reserved.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Gas Works,
Hongkong, October 7, 1868. oc28

DENTAL NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform
his former patients and the public gen-
erally that he has re-
turned to Hongkong,
and can be consulted for a short time at the
Hotel d'Europe.

J. S. BURLINGHAM.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

FOUND.

PAIR of Black Retrievers, DOG and
BITCH. The owner can have them
on payment of cost of advertisement, &c.
Apply to Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868. oc12

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th instant,
the *Five Dart* will start for Macao
from Hongkong at 2 p.m., instead of 2.30
p.m., and heretofore. She will continue to
leave Macao for Hongkong on her return
voyage at 8 a.m.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1868. oc12

NOTICE.

DOCUMENTS translated, at reasonable
rates, from English, French, Spanish,
Italian, Portuguese or German into Chi-
nese, or from Chinese into English. Ad-
dress,
The "China Mail" Office,
2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the WANHOI STEAM BAKERY
is REMOVED to the Store of Messrs
MACDONALD & Co., where all orders address-
ed to "WANHOI STEAM BAKERY" will receive
prompt attention. Fancy BISCUIT and
CAKE constantly on hand.

L. P. WARD,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, September 8, 1868. oc3

J. W. WOOD,

GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTOR,
SURVEYOR OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Office, Customs or Commerce,
Medical Hall, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hollywood Road, next door to the Hotel
d'Europe, Hongkong.
N.B.—Also Rooms to let without board
commanding a delightful view of the Har-
bour.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867. if

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.

Complete assortment of Lowmoor and
Thornycroft PLATE, and Sheet IRON,
BAR, ROD, Angle IRON and RIVETS.
Double Shear, Spring and Blister STEEL,
in round, square and flat bars. Babbitt
METAL, Rods and Pipes. GAS FITTINGS
of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pres-
sure GUAGES, FILLS, PACKING and
all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 1, 1868. mar10

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED

the interest of the "WANHOI STEAM
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
lony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sale-
ratus and Cream TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs MACDONALD & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.

L. P. WARD,
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY
BUSINESS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
been instructed to offer for sale by
Public Auction, (if not previously dis-
posed of by private contract), on

MONDAY,

12th October, 1868, at Noon,—
The ENGINEERING and FOUN-
DRY BUSINESS, Stock-in-trade, Good-
will, and Working Plant, with remain-
der of Lease of Premises for upwards of
2 years, of—

Messrs McDONALD & Co.,
Spring Gardens.

The Premises may be inspected at any
time before the day of Sale; and the
Auction will be held on the Premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the
purchase money to be paid on the fall of
the hammer; the remaining two-thirds
on completion of transfer within seven
days from date of sale under penalty of
forfeiture of the first payment. Cash in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Hongkong, September 12, 1868. oc12

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from the Mortgagee to sell by
Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 14th of October, 1868, at Noon, on
the Premises, under a power of sale con-
tained in the deed of Mortgage,—
The GROUNDS, MESSUAGES,
and PREMISES, situate on the Praya,
West Point, and known as the Eastern
Mortgage of Marine Lot 198.

The Lot has a Praya frontage of 85
feet by 250 feet deep, and contains ten
substantially built Houses, and there is
sufficient space for the erection of several
more houses.

The houses are all tenanted.
For further particulars,
Apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the
purchase money to be paid on the fall of
the hammer, the balance on completion
of the deeds of transfer to be paid by the
purchaser.

Property to be at risk of purchaser
from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868. oc14

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will
sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 14th October, 1868, at 11 o'clock
a.m., by order of Messrs MELCHERS &
Co., at their Godowns,—
The following GOODS saved from the
wreck of the late schooner *China Packet*,
stranded on the Philippine Islands,
(For account of whom it may concern),

CH 3 cases Copper
42 barrels
91 bundles
1 parcel

P (in diamond) 33 bags Fungus.
CH 12
AJ (in diamond) 6
KUC (in diamond) 4
UA (in diamond) 4
PT 1 Shark Fins.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, October 9, 1868. oc14

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, by order of Capt. ONATA,
under authority of the Spanish Consul
Don OATUNO.

(On account of whom it may concern.)
ON THURSDAY,

15th October, 1868, at Noon, at the
Chancery of the Spanish Consulate,
Wyndham Street,—
The Spanish ship, "TERREBANDA,"
of 1967 tons Register, or thereabout, as
she now lies in the Harbour, with her
Tackle, Apparel and Furniture.

Inventory and other particulars may
be obtained on application to the Au-
ctioneers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The vessel with all faults and errors of
description whatsoever at Purchaser's
risk upon fall of the hammer.

The Purchaser will pay all expenses of
transfer, etc.

BOWRA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 2, 1868. oc15

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from the Trustees of DENT
& Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction
(if not previously disposed of by private
sale), on an early day in November next,
on the Ground,—

The BUILDINGS known as DENT &
Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, mea-
suring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet
in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7,
and consisting of—

One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the
1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd
Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out
Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid
on, and a Godown below capable of hold-
ing about 2,000 Tons.

The Centre BUILDING known as
DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-
proof Treasury and Godown, capable of
holding about 1,000 Tons.

One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the
1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor,
with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices,
&c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and
a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons
capacity.

Crown Rent \$917.64 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected
two years and are built of Granite and
Brick, the woodwork being Teak through-
out.

The whole of this Property to be sold
either in one or more lots to suit pur-
chasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the
purchase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer, one third 2 months after sale,
and the balance 4 months after sale, in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Transfer expenses to be borne by the
purchasers.

For further particulars or details of
plans, apply to
Messrs BREMNER & LAYCOCK,
4, Austin Friars,
Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.,
Or, in Hongkong, to the Undersigned.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1868.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF
DOLLARS.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—GEORGE JOHN HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—Geo. F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR,
Esq. S. J. D. SASSON, Esq.
A. J. JOYNT, Esq.
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq. JAS. P. DUNCANSON,
Esq.
JULIUS MENKE, Esq. RICHARD ROWETT, Esq.
And,
E. R. BEILLIOS, Esq.

Managers.
HONGKONG.—VICTOR KRESSER, Esq.
Shanghai.—DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, June 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-
RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
SOURABAYA, MEDAN,
MANGARAJA, BENCALAN,
MARSSELLES.

Also,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "DONNA,"
Commandant BOUDON, will leave
this Port for the above places, with MAIL,
PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO,
the 25th instant, at 2 p.m.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. of the 24th instant. Specie and
Parcels not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, October 7, 1868. oc24

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

STEAMERS of this line will be despatch-
ed as follows:—

Great Republic, on or about Aug. 15.
Japan, " " Sept. 15.
China, " " Oct. 15.
Great Republic, " " Nov. 15.
Japan, " " Dec. 15.

Cargo, Rice, will leave Shanghai on or
about same dates, conveying at Yokohama
with above-named steamers.

Passengers ticketed through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
Atlantic States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pa-
nama and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of
10% upon the whole amount for the round
voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America, at Aspinwall with
the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West
India and Pacific Steamship Company,"
(Limited) and the "French Transatlantic
Company." And, at New York, with the
various lines to Europe. Tickets issued
for the following Steamship Lines: Cu-
mard, Inman, National, General Trans-
atlantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-
ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet
Co., New York and Bremen Steamship
Co., and North German Lloyd's.

Favorable arrangements have been made
for through passengers and freight to Ame-
rica, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,
and, from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports
of Mexico and on the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America as far as Valpa-
raiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton
and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight to United States payable in ad-
vance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery
in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-
ditional, at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the
Agency of the Company, Praya West.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP

COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Steamship
"CHINA,"
Captain E. R. WABSAW, will
sail from Hongkong for Yo-
kohama and San Francisco, on the 15th
instant, at 3 p.m. precisely.

No Freight received after Noon of the
14th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board
at 2 p.m., day of sailing.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868. 1boc

FOR SALE.

Steam-ship
"ORISSA,"

Built in 1863 of Iron by W.
Denny and Brothers, Dun-
barton; Engines Diagonal, Oscillating 80
horse-power nominal, working up to 250
horse-power; steam 8 knots without wind
or tide; length 170 feet, breadth 23, depth
of hold 12; gross tonnage 360, register ton-
nage 244.78; tank Decks and fittings; has
very comfortable 1st class accommodation;
carries 8 days coal in bunkers; consumes
12 tons coal per day.

For further particulars, apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,
or
Capt. J. H. ATKINSON,
On Board.
Hongkong, October 5, 1868.

Shipping.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Ocean S. S. Co.'s str.
"NESTOR,"

DRENNING, Master, will be
despatched for the above

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate. Apply to
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

WANTED.
A TENANT for a term of years for the House No. 1 in Caine Road, now in course of erection. The House most conveniently situated and affording an excellent view of the harbour, will contain Drawing and Dining Rooms, Library, five Bath Rooms with Bath Rooms attached, Stabling, all necessary Rooms for servants, and will be completely fitted with Gas and Water.
A plan of the House may be seen and particulars obtained at the Office of ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, October 5, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Houses on Pedder's Hill, each containing Four Rooms, five Bath Rooms attached, Water and Gas laid. For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER & Co's Office, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

TO LET.
FROM the 1st proximo, a handsome and eligible house in Mosque Terrace, presently occupied by J. S. LAPRAIK, Esq., and formerly by Dr. KANE.
Apply to
J. GERRARD.
Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

THE very desirable semi-detached House No. 2, GHOSEBORO VILLAS, Caine Road, quite newly built and fitted with every convenience.
Water, Gas and Bells laid throughout. Has roomy Stables and Coach-house attached.
For further particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE House No. 10, Shelley Street. Gas and Water laid on. Rent \$40 per month.
Apply to
THOS. HOWARD.
Hongkong, September 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE DESIRABLE STORE with SHOP Front adjoining the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Enquire of A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, September 3, 1868.

TO BE LET.
In one or two Suites, suitable for Offices or Residence.
THE entire UPPER FLOOR of the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, September 3, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof GODOWN capable of containing 1,000 chests of Opium. Situated in the most central part of Queen's Road. Apply to
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the Rise of THE HILL, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON,
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs ELMGROST & SANDERS.
For particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.
4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godowns.
Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

FIRST Rate ROOMS for Offices or Dwelling HOUSE for Families in the Queen's Road, No. 92, with new Verandah. The whole in a thorough state of repair.
Apply to
Messrs Wm. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Gunmakers.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

FOR STORAGE OR TO LET.
ONE Large Dry Godown, situated on the Praya, next to Messrs Wm. FOSZAU & Co's.
Apply to
L. FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, August 28, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs O. HOOK & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1869.
For Terms, &c., apply to
HONGKONG, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.
THE whole of the upper part of the house on Pedder's Wharf, at present occupied by the Undersigned.
Possession on the 15th Proximo.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

TO LET.
HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent \$28 per month.
Apply at the Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.
Wm. New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co's,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

Docks.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.
THE above Dock has been in full working order for the last four years. Length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet, neaps 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary Tides runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
For further particulars as to the price of coppering, &c., &c., apply to
T. D. TILLINGHAM, Esq., Messrs De Silve & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Horn & Co., Shanghai; or to the Undersigned.
In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOOSUNG." Vessels requiring the services of this Tug either from Matsou (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Manager.
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairs of Vessels of all classes.
Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam; and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machine works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.
Their Hongkong establishment comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker and Machine works, and possesses a pair of lifting shears.
The Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.
The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.
All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.
For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, Queen's Road.

JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.
N.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.
Hongkong, July 14, 1868.

Steam Tug.

NOTICE.
THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN," 130 H.P. Nominal, will commence to ply on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the spring, and will then be available to berth ships at the anchorage, and to tow to; and from, sea at usual rates.
For further information, apply to Messrs E. H. How & Co., Foochow, or to the Undersigned.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

Insurance.

JOHAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1869.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong; Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

Insurance.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL, — TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
HE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsou, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.
HE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports of Tientsin and Keelung, are prepared to Grant Policies of MARINE INSURANCE at current rates.
DODD & Co.
Tientsin, 10th August, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—
Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

Insurance.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27 Jan-69

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1st January, 1868.)
CAPITAL, Tls. 1,600,000, in 1,500 SHARES, FOR Tls. 1,000 EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tels 200,000, or Tels 200 per Share.
Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYAN, Esq., Chairman.
(Messrs TURNER & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
A. MICHEL, Esq.
(Messrs CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
E. H. LAVER, Esq.
(Messrs GILMAN & Co.)
F. FORTER, Esq.
(Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1868-69.

A General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.
Applications for Shares from Persons not residing in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.
In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a separate Office for the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, May 15, 1868.

Form of Application for Shares.
No. _____
To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,
I hereby request that you will allot to me _____ Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

Resolutions referred to above.
RES. I.—That a Company to be called the "North China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Dec., 1871.
RES. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organize the new Company.
RES. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 Shares of Tls. 1,000 each; paid up Capital, Tls. 200,000 or Tls. 200 per Share, and that the Committee be authorized to issue a prospectus inviting applications for Shares and to proceed with the allotment. 3100

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
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Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
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Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
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Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
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Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
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Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

Insurance.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.
THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £100,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1st January, 1868.)
CAPITAL, Tls. 1,600,000, in 1,500 SHARES, FOR Tls. 1,000 EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tels 200,000, or Tels 200 per Share.
Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYAN, Esq., Chairman.
(Messrs TURNER & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
A. MICHEL, Esq.
(Messrs CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
E. H. LAVER, Esq.
(Messrs GILMAN & Co.)
F. FORTER, Esq.
(Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1868-69.

A General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.
Applications for Shares from Persons not residing in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.
In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a separate Office for the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, May 15, 1868.

Form of Application for Shares.
No. _____
To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,
I hereby request that you will allot to me _____ Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

Resolutions referred to above.
RES. I.—That a Company to be called the "North China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Dec., 1871.
RES. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organize the new Company.
RES. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 Shares of Tls. 1,000 each; paid up Capital, Tls. 200,000 or Tls. 200 per Share, and that the Committee be authorized to issue a prospectus inviting applications for Shares and to proceed with the allotment. 3100

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
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Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

Insurance.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Tientsin, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all useful information may be obtained.
By Order of the Board.
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, — TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £100,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.
GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company for Hongkong and Canton are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned offer for Sale at very moderate prices a choice Assortment of fine flavored Rhenish WINES, as :
Genuine JOHANNESBERGER CABINET.
STEINBERGER CABINET.
MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.
SCHARLACHERBERGER.
LIEBFRAUEN MILCH.
RIESENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.

JOSEPHISHOFER.
 RUDESHEIMER BERG.
 SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints
 Also,
 Ruinart Peré & Fils CHAMPAGNE, in
 quarts and pints.
 Gaspard Testut & Co. CHAMPAGNE, in quarts
 and pints.
 Perrier Jousé & Co. CHAMPAGNE.
 Jules Mumm "MUSSEUX,
 Adolph Collins Bouzy "CABINET.
 Eugene CLUQUOT.
 Duc de Montebello CORDON, in quarts
 and pints.

Sparkling **HOOK.**
After Dinner **CLARET**, in pints.
LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1868.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

I HE Undersigned being about to leave Hongkong, begs to notify that the whole of his valuable stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,

AND
FANCY GOODS,
by the best London & Continental makers
will be sold from this date at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
C. HOCHSTETTER.
Hongkong, July 21, 1868. tf

FOR SALE.
THE following WINES, &c., of superior
quality in lots to suit purchasers:—
FRENCH, CHAMPAGNE, &c.

Eugene MEYER **TRUY CHAMPAGNE** in
 Pinte and Quarts.
 Sillery Mousseux, } **CHAMPAGNE.**
 Carte Rouge, }
 A de Lays & Fils **CLARETS**, Pinte and
 Quarts.
 Villani **CLARET**, Quarts.
CHABLIS.
 BURGUNDY.
 Liebfrauenmilch,
 Josephdorfer Ausstich, } **HOCK.**
 Rudesheimer,
 Fleur de Moselle,
 Superior Old **PORT** in 1 dozen cases.
 Superior dry Pale **SHERRY** in 1 and 2
 dozen cases.
 Bass' A.L.B. Quarts and Pinte.
 Barclay's **STOUT**, Quarts and Pinte.
 Hennessy **BRANDY** in 1 dozen cases.
 A de Lays & Fils **Rum**.

cases.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL 20 to 25
oz. and Nails.
Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868. oct17

FOR SALE.
PRINTING PAPER.
HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, June 19, 1868.

FOR SALE.
BEST Keelung COAL.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, June 15, 1868. of

JUST RECEIVED,
EX "DUNMAIL," Etc.

LIME JUICE, in 5 Gallon Jars.
Guinness's **STOUT** in pints and
quarts.
Draught **BEER** in hogsheads and
kilderkins.
White Trowsers DUCK.

BOWREA & Co.
Hongkong, June 11, 1868.

FOR SALE,
Ex "Chusan" and "Peter Denny."
DRAUGHT BEER in Hogsheads and
Kilderkins.
Draught STOUT in half Hogsheads.
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

FOR SALE.

Et "ESTAFETTE" and other Arrivals.

Genuine *AVH* GIN in red cases, 15
squares.

Genuine *AVH* GIN, in white bottles.

Palm-tree Brand GIN, in 15 squares.

Dutch CURACAO, in stone bottles.

At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex. "MOBILE" and other late Arrivals.
100 BARRELS Hamburg Prime Mess BEEF.
100 barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
 A well assorted Invoice of *Hoth's Prime*
quality Russian ROPE, BOLTROPE, Seizing
STUFF, HOUSELINE, MARLINE,
LOGGINS, Signal HAYARDS, SPUN
YARN, &c. At
LAMBERT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DAVID R. PATRICKSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE,
Ez "BELTED WILL," "CHUBAN,"
 &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE in hogsheds and kilderkins.
Barclay's STOUT in hogsheds.
Bass's ALE in bottle, quarts and pints.
Guinness's STOUT in bottle, quarts and
pints.

Hennessy's Pale Old BRANDY.
 Old Tom GIN.
 Dinner SHERRIES from \$6 upwards.
 Fine Old PORT.
 Ginger WINE, Ginger BRANDY and
 Orange BITTERS.
 HAMS, CHEESE and OILMAN'S
 STORES.
 At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co,
 Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

100

A PRIVATE in the 73rd Regiment distinguished himself at the Police Station this forenoon. It is said that he has been absent from Barracks for three days, and for what reason he presented himself in this neighbourhood is not known. At any rate, he commenced by knocking down a Gaoi constable and insulting Mr Douglas, the Gaoi Superintendent, at the prison door. On being taken to the Charge Room, he struck at the constable and would not submit to the powers that be with any grace until he was compelled, and carried bodily, into a cell. A message sent to the Barracks resulted in the arrival of a corporal and two men, who got him into custody, but, as they were getting hold of him, he slipped and gave a considerable standing by a severe "double finger" in the mouth. He was then secured, and returned to Barracks.

—To Mr. Toller appeared for defendant, and Mr. Brevelton (for Mr. Caldwell) appeared on the plaintiff's behalf. The case was adjourned until Wednesday, when the trial of the parties.

The wild Siang-yeen (P. C. 313) was brought up on the witness stand, and in the sum of \$20, or in default fourteen days' hard labour, for having been absent from his duty.

ANOTHER GAMBLING MISTAKE.—Thirteen coolies were crammed into the dock on the complaint of P. C. Sergeant Wilkinson and charged with having been found gambling in a house in Wing-On Lane last night. When the trial came on, the defendant, furnished by Mr. Caldwell, a party of Police, under the aforesaid Sergeant, made claim on the house last night about 9 p.m. Wilkinson alleges that there were only two men sitting at a table, one of whom was writing and the other was reading; and that all the others were lying on bed-boards. There was no confusion whatever when the Police entered, and no one was identified by the complainant's informant. The case was adjourned until the following day, and was released. All the others were removed to the Station and charged. The only gambling implements found were a mat, about a hundred cash, a dozen cards, and a few counters. "Pow-tsz" was the game supposed to be practised.

—This statement was in the main corroborated by a fellow, who added that the house, says he, was not a gambling-house, that there were no indications of the place to play "Fau-tan," and that there were no indications of the existence of a secret gambling-house.

—Tsak Hoy Chow (the informant who supplied Mr. Caldwell's informant with the information of the existence of this supposed "hall"), was next examined. He deposed that he was a regular gambler, and that he had played there several times. "Pow-tsz" was the game, and the "Fau-tan" whirled by the 10th defendant. He was there last night, and saw about twenty people gambling. The play had ceased by the time the Police arrived, because the watchman had given the alarm; and on his going upstairs with the witness, the Pow-tsz was not found. He had played in a similar case at Wanchi, but the defendants never secured him.

—The witness then went to the room. The Magistrate here observed that the defendants very strongly and persistently averred that the witness had done so, and were discharged in consequence.—P. C. W. Dean then gave most important evidence. He deposed to having actually seen Tsak Hoy Chow, the first witness, run up-stairs with a mat, and then to have got up into the room, he threw down the mat and pretended to scramble and gather up the cash he had dropped. This brilliant detective was then given into custody by the witness.—In the defence of the defendants, it was shown that this "sharp" informant was totally unknown to the coolies frequenting the house in question, and that it was seen from casual rying up into the room of the sleeping mat from one of the coolies' beds and then to have endeavored to enact the wild burlesque above alluded to. To this statement was added the evidence of the keeper of this licensed coffee-house, who produced the license, identifying the coolies, denied all knowledge of the witness Tsak-Hoy-Chow, and stated that he never saw the Pow-tsz twirl in his hands. Mr. Magistrate then directed Tsak-Hoy-Chow to make the defendant, and spoke strongly upon his conduct, and said that he was a black-hearted man, and had given false evidence in a previous case. At that time he (the Magistrate) had the eye of punishing him; but he had let him off then. Now, again, he had endeavored to get innocent men into trouble by giving false evidence. He was too fool, but he was even far more wicked than the first, and he would have to be severely punished in order that such wickedness should be put a stop to. He would therefore order Tsak-Hoy-Chow to pay a fine of \$24, and in addition \$20 to the thirteen "defendants" (equal \$2 each), or in default, three months' hard labour.—Tsak-Hoy Chow, on hearing this sentence, remarked in a careless way, "I have never seen you get boiled rice," which may have been said in this case. He may have meant, as to the fine, something akin to "You cannot make the breaks off a Hielaman!" or, as to the rice, that there must be some ground on which to invent his story, and that the "rice" was therefore a necessary element of the "boiled rice." Tsak-Hoy-Chow must be regarded as an acquisition to the inner Gao Department.

OUR Canton correspondent writes:—It would appear from the proclamation issued by the two high officials named the opium-establishment at Whampoa, that an attempt has been made by those interested in the opium trade, to obtain, through the influence of the high officials, an exemption from Lekin tax and tariff duty, of any opium which may be imported or the purpose of boiling in the western suburbs. The plea put forward for such an exemption being that the opium imported by the said individual, Hop Loong, is expressly for re-exportation after boiling, and of which the *Siong-yen* Fossmoon, and others, according to the reading of the proclamation, are the owners. The authorities, as the reported owner. The authorities, however, were not disposed to introduce such a precedent as that sought for in the above-mentioned movement as regards an exemption from the duties of any article that may be imported by *him* into this port, at seem nevertheless to have countenanced, according to the reading of the proclamation, the opium imported at Whampoa for re-exportation there, but in Canton, and which they seem to have resorted to the expedient of making the fact publicly known, and to warn the Hop Loong here against importing any more opium on such a pretext, and others against smuggling into Canton from Whampoa any boiled opium. Taking a broad view of the case, this permission of the opium at Whampoa free of the Lekin tax and tariff duty, must operate to the benefit of the interest of the individual who has paid the highest of the opium-farm in your Colon. If such a privilege is granted to a subject of a nation, who can it be withheld from the subjects of other nations when the favored-nation clause in the Treaty states the authorities of the face? Consequently, Whampoa bids fair to become a place of some importance, if such an exemption from duties, as that stated above, be conceded with regard to the opium imported by Hop Loong. It is not extended to other articles as well.

It is stated that the seven-years'-standing fair in river steamer *Meelo*, is at last to be brought to a settlement. It will be

remembered that this little boat (now *the Cricket* in the North) was built here a *Frigate* under the supervision of an American skipper of the name of Ricabey, who represented himself to have been the owner of the craft in order to obtain the American flag for her. But in truth he must have sought for the small, popular, and easily at all times in her proprietary, having been a Chinese merchant of respectable standing who owned her principally if not wholly. The little boat was employed on the river as a night conveyance, and during her last downward trip, which was in April 1861, when opposite the First Bar Pagoda, a number of pirates, who went on board her, and disfigured as passengers to Hongkong, were thrown off the mast, attacked and wounded the only two Europeans who were on board—Ricabey, and his mate—and threw them overboard in an exhausted state, which the pools of blood on the gangways indicated must have been the case. Of the motives and perpetrators of this tragedy nothing has been elicited up to this day, although a reward was offered by the American Consul for that purpose, who in the meanwhile had possession of the steamer as a prize place, which was brought back to this place from where the tragedy was perpetrated, by the Chinese crew. Those who have known Ricabey can hardly doubt that the Celestial, Tung Akai, was the *bona fide* owner of the craft, and his only fault in the matter has been his over-confidence in the integrity of Ricabey, so much as to hold no legal document from him with the exception of a note no more than the lines written upon it. While on the other hand the American authorities should overlook technicalities and be proud of the fact of the integrity of their countrymen being held in such high estimation by the Celestials as to dispense with the necessary proof of I. O. U. But Tung Akai will have to thank his stars that it has been destined for Mr. Consul King to settle this longstanding matter, while the Celestial has an impartial administrator of justice. The estate is expected to pay a dividend of over seventy per cent., the best dividend that has yet been known to have been declared in this part of the world.

The subjected two statements will give some idea of the nature of one department of the Steam-boat Company's trade on the Pattee River. It will be observed that the quantities of some articles have decreased, whereas others have increased, when comparing the totals of the first and second quarters of the present year with those of the third quarter, which ended on the 30th September last; consequently the circumstances of the nature of the traffic becomes at once apparent, which seems not to have occurred to the writer on when they made an investigation of seven and a half lakhs of dollars in a trade doomed to non-expansion.

Imported per H. C. and M. Steam-boat Company's Steamers.

Totals for the Quarter from 1st July to 30th September:—

Cotton,	bales	28,394
Cotton Yarn,	"	1,400
Lead,	pigs	3,283
Quicksilver,	flasks	188
Nail Rod Iron,	picls	254
Opium,	cheats	210
Snudries,	packages	8,250
Cotton Goods,	cases and bales	1,533
Woollen Goods,	"	452
Ginseng (American),	cases	175

Totals for half-year from 1st January to 30th June:—

Cotton,	bales	54,387
Cotton Yarn,	"	8,639
Lead,	pigs	6,944
Tin,	slabs	507
Quicksilver,	flasks	1,207
Nail Rod Iron,	picls	"
Opium,	cheats	216
Snudries,	packages	13,904
Cotton Goods,	cases and bales	"
Woollen Goods,	"	"
Ginseng (American),	cases	"

Exported per H. C. and M. Steam-boat Company's Steamers.

Totals for the Quarter from 1st July to 30th September:—

Fine Silk,	cases and bales	5,380
Silk Piece Goods,	"	594
Punjiun,	"	1,742
Cocoons,	"	501
Preserves,	boxes	1,856
Fine Crackers,	tons	246
Glaze Bangles,	rolls	1,089
Tea,	tons	752
Cassia,	picls	647
Sugar,	"	3,784
Snudries,	packages	8,242

Totals for half-year from 1st January to 30th June:—

Fine Silk,	cases and bales	2,903
Silk Piece Goods,	"	897
Punjiun,	"	1,868
Cocoons,	"	288
Preserves,	boxes	785
Fine Crackers,	tons	78
Mattings,	rolls	6,878
Glaze Bangles,	cases	934
Tea,	tons	1,298
Cassia,	picls	3,176
Sugar,	"	2,189
Snudries,	packages	15,229

The fact of the American river steamers keeping the British flag (discountenously) in the way up and down, continuing the controversy between the two ships, the flag-queueable between the two ships, by the unbiased individuals on this side of the Bogue. When Britons command the river steamers, they were not known to be guilty of the maritime discourtesy (if such an expression be allowed) of having no colors when passing a square-rigged craft, steam or sail vessel, on the Pattee river, which had her flag up. But when American steamers and stars and stripes are hoisted, such maritime discourtesy was almost entirely lost sight of, and the Government vessels, it must be said, regarded that the flying of their pennants above is sufficient to entitle them to the "maritime courtesy," particularly in the case of the squadron of the Viceroy of the two Kwangs, for whom as well as other governors and Magistrates who bear rule and authority the Emperor of China, the crews are treated up in our churches now-a-days. Sure when we go to cheer at such an extent as this, it will surely be characterized at least; if we do not do so, then to whom honour is due. "When you are in Rome, you must do as the Romans do."

* The Customs Daily Returns being made up in an equitable manner prior to July, the details of these three articles were impossible to obtain for the first quarter, and are therefore included under the head of the second quarter.

emand for all, and all will be submitted

Hobart Town, Tasmania, of which colony

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side is a dark, textured binding or gutter, while the right side is a white, textured surface. The strip is narrow and appears to be a scan of a physical document.

THE TWO POETS—AN IMAGINARY SCENE.

That Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the first poet in America, will visit Alfred Tennyson, the first poet in England, is a thing of course; and, although *Judy* is neither a spirit-medium nor Dr. Cumming, she foresees the scene, as follows:

Mr Longfellow goes on a visit to the Poet Laureate. He is met at the station by his host.

Mr Tennyson (log).
Should you ask me, H. W. L.,
If that I am glad to see you,
If that in my humble wigwam
We will smoke the fragrant peace-pipe,
I should answer, I should tell you—
From the great lakes of the North Land,
Where once dwelt the great Ojibways,
(Not to mention the Dakotas,
Where the pumpkin, squash, and green-backs,
Apple and wooden nutmegs,
Flourish in their wild profusion,
Lo! I bid thee hearty welcome,
O musician, and sweet singer!

The reply of Mr Longfellow must inevitably be as follows:

I hold it truth with those who say
(I don't exactly know their names)
That poets who have equal fumes
Should meet thus, in a friendly way,
Though ocean waves they rise and fall,
(And I was in when tempests tost),
'Tis better to be when ill and crossed
Than never to have crossed at all!

Mr Tennyson (log).
This isn't the primeval; the murmuring forest and the hemlocks
Bearded with moss are not here; nor, in
distinct in the twilight,
Do they like Druids of old stand; nor with
wine of Catwaba
Can we regale you here, as it grows by the
Beautiful River;

But such as I have at your service I place;
port, sherry, and bitter,
Beer brewed by Bass shall be yours; and
now let us go in to dinner.

(The poets will then dine.)

At such moments meaner mortals, like
Judy and her readers, must not intrude upon
them—at any rate until the cloth is
withdrawn, when Mr Longfellow will thus
address his host:

Comrade, I have dined extremely well; and
as since early dawn
I have tasted nought save beer, and of that
only one small horn,
You may guess that I enjoyed it; and this
truth the poet sings,
That, no matter how ethereal, poets suffer
hunger's aches.

If perhaps you'll excuse me, I should like
to go to bed,
And in slumber sleep my senses, also rest
my weary head.

(Whereupon Mr Tennyson will ring for
candles and escort his guest to his room.)

Arrived at the bedroom door, it is perfectly
certain he will then say:

If you're waking, call me early, call me
early, Alfred, dear,
I find it, after London, really very pleasant
here.

And as a walk or breakfast I adore, if time
the day,
Let us go to-morrow morning—yes, I only
hope we may.

At this point the American bard retires to
his couch, shutting his door. His host,
however, gives a final vent to his Longfellowian
feelings in these words:

Stars of the summer night,
High in your azure depths,
Not too much golden light—
He sleeps,
My William sleeps,
Sleeps.

Dreams of the summer night;
Don't, please, with nightmare keep
him broad awake to-night;

But sleep,
Yes, let him sleep,
Sleep.

(The scene will here close.)—*London Judy.*

SERMONS, FROM A CLERGYMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

(The following letter is from the Spectator.)

SIR,—The two writers who explained some time ago in your columns,—the one why we went, the other why he did not go to Church,—agreed, if I remember right, on the subject of sermons. With each the sermon was the great weight in the opinion scale. If it did not prevail with both, this was because in one case it was more than balanced by greater powers of endurance, and by a stronger sense of need of the benefits which come from common worship. I have often wondered what these gentlemen and the multitude of cultivated persons whose dissatisfaction they express, require, what it is that would satisfy them, whether any conceivable arrangement would supply it!

Genuine oratory is so rare a gift that it may be put out of the question. You may count upon your fingers the orators in and out of Parliament whose names the public knows. Allow for as many more who have missed or have not been accounted to fame, and you have probably accounted for the whole number. Fluency of speech which falls short of oratory will not satisfy judges, nor will they be conquered by the fascination of a melodious voice. They will always look to the matter of what they hear, and their demands in this respect are, I cannot but think, altogether unreasonable. They want, in fact, a discourse the quality of which shall be equal to that of one of the average leaders in our pulpits, and the papers that rank with it. No one knows better than yourself, Sir, that this article is not by any means easy to obtain. I should probably be very much oversteering the number, if I said that there were a few hundred men in England capable of producing it. The clerical profession may have its fair proportion of this number, but how insignificant a fraction must they be of the twenty-two thousand clergymen of the Church of England! How great are the chances against finding one of them in the particular pulpit whose utterances come under your criticism. And, even supposing that the article could be supplied according to demand, the demand itself is scarcely just. Let me put the case of a friend of my own. He does part of the duty of a London church, and receives something less than thirty shillings per Sunday; very fair pay, too, most of his brethren will think, as there are no calls upon him during the week. But the remuneration is not too much for the labour of the day itself, the holiday of the week, which is as precious to him as it is to other men. But how does the case stand when you consider that he has to write thirty sermons in the year. The congregation would think that they were slighted if he were to preach on an average less than five-and-twenty minutes, and a

sermon of five-and-twenty minutes would be more than equal to two newspaper articles, and would be worth, supposing the quality to be such as I am speaking of, five pounds or more. Whether or no my friend can write such articles is more than I can say; if he cannot, he will not satisfy his judges; if he can, he is really asked to make a great sacrifice of time and money. And what I have said of him may be said of the clergy generally. Of course there are some who are paid so well that the very best may fairly be asked of them. But take the average. There are, say, 12,000 incumbents receiving something less than 300*l.*, and 4,000 curates receiving something less than 100*l.* a year apiece; what is it fair to demand from them? I know that this is a very low view of the subject. If I introduce it, it is not because I am not conscious of or do not appreciate other considerations, but because it really represents a fact. I acknowledge with thankfulness the force of other motives; but, as a general rule, we must pay for what we have. If able men are attracted into other professions if they have to devote their best energies to other pursuits, if, finally, and this is a plea that may be made for numbers of the clergy, and to which no exception can be taken, they give up their time to other necessary duties of their calling, you must modify your demands in this particular much more than you seem prepared to do.

I turn now to another class of complainants. They say we do not want a composition of superlative excellence, give us a plain discourse. Don't bore us (as one writer in the *Pines* has said of a clergyman, who, I am sure, expressed it) with speculations, about faith and St. Paul's Epistles. Deal with the difficulties, doubts, and troubles of the age in which we live. You have the greatest subject that can be conceived; speak, then, as if you recognized its grandeur. These appear to be reasonable enough requests, let us see what they really mean.

Practically, we fancy, these gentlemen would impose very strict limitations upon what they want to hear from their clergymen. Of course, they want him of politics; any interference with them would, they think, be grossly unbecoming to his position. They would resent it with equal vehemence if he should attempt to lecture them upon the moralities of their particular occupations; if, for instance, he were to tell the barrister that he cannot honestly take more briefs than he is able to attend to, the stock-jobber that time bargains are as immoral as gambling, or the grocer that adulterating his goods is as bad as picking the pockets of his customers. In this, perhaps, they are not altogether wrong. It is not priests' orders or the bishop's licence to preach that qualify a man to speak authoritatively to his fellows on the moralities of social life. Shall Smith, a beardless youth of twenty-four, who has seen no world beyond his school and college, stand up and lecture grey-headed men who have nearly passed through the life which he is but just beginning? Here and there, indeed, the beardless youth has the fire and undecision which give him an apostolic authority; but most men must have age, experience, weight of personal character, before they can pretend to assume such a function. The fact is that in more than nine cases out of ten preaching of this kind, the "plain-speaking" which "S. P. O." recommends in his letter to the *Times*, is impossible. It is a better feeling than cowardice that keeps most men from attempting it. They know that it is a dangerous weapon to use, very likely to be turned aside by personal feeling and by hasty judgments about individual men. We can all of us, indeed, preach morality, but we must do it, I think, by "bearing our congregations with disquisition on faith and St. Paul's Epistles." While we employ Revolution to enforce the first principles of purity and righteousness we can never be wrong; we are very likely to make tremendous mistakes when we begin to charge Mr. A. with adultery, and Mr. B. with being a thief.

This brings me to a topic which I approach with reluctance, because to deal with it honestly may lay me open to the charge of being a Pharisee. I mean the interest which the subjects with which the preacher has to deal possess for the greater part of his hearers. Every writer seems to take it for granted that this interest is of the keenest kind; treat those subjects, they say, as they ought to be treated, and you will never fail to command the attention of your audience. I very much doubt whether this is true. Genius, indeed, or the gifts that resemble genius may offset this defect, but we must not count on genius. We must take that average sort of speaking which one hears in Parliament, or in Courts of Justice, or in popular lecture-rooms. I feel convinced that, given the same power of thought and expression, the speaker in the pulpit will find it ten times harder to carry his audience with him than he would if he were pleading at the bar or lecturing on the platform, and that because his subject is uninteresting to that hear him. Controversial preaching, if it has sufficient vigour or acrimony, will be listened to; a lecture on Biblical antiquities, which I see, one of the correspondents of the *Times* recommends, will, once in a way, be as attractive as a lecture on any other antiquities; a monotonous, in the pulpit will, from the incongruity of the subject, draw more than a mountebank on the stage; but theology, theoretical and practical, which I take to be the proper topic of sermons, interests but a small minority, and the ordinary preacher starts with the enormous disadvantage of an un congenial subject. The common complaints sure do seem to me to be significant of this fact. A discourse that lasts for half an hour is intolerable to men who will listen without weariness to a lecture of three times the length on some scientific, literary, or historical subject. There are a few who feel an intellectual interest in theology, of whom their problems afford the same kind of pleasure that classical stories do to another man, and mathematics to a third. There are others, a more numerous class among women than men, in whom the religious element is strongly developed. Both together, I am sure, do not make up more than a small minority. I do not say this with any kind of spiritual pride. I feel a professional interest in theology, just like what my neighbours feel in law, or medicine, or commerce. If I had not that, I might be as indifferent to it as they are. But to ignore this indifference, palpably shown as it is, seems neither wise nor just.

If this be the real course of the difficulty, no remedy is possible; yet there are palliatives which may be suggested. Let clergymen take more pains in their sermons, and as a necessary preliminary let them be instructed in the art of composing them. The average discourse that

you hear in a Scotch church or a Nonconformist chapel, is a far more careful and meritorious performance than the average Church of England sermon. The preacher in the one place has been taught his business; the chances are that the preacher in the other has not. The demand made on individual clergymen might be diminished. There might be prayers without sermons more frequently in the parish churches, while such services as those in the Cathedral, where the contagious influence of a vast audience lifts even ordinary men above themselves, might be multiplied. Finally, an opportunity of leaving the church which might be held without offence should be given to those who desire to join worship, but who do not wish or do not expect to be instructed. The complaints with which we are constantly distressed may thus be diminished or prevented, but the day in which from every pulpit will be heard discourses which will satisfy you and your readers I do not hope to see.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

In the *Catholic World* for August we find a translation of an article from *Le Correspondent*, entitled "Aveugement Moral par le Fortinisme de l'Empereur Nicolas." We quote some of these stories:

AN EXECUTION.
Yet these jealous instincts, and this implacable firmness in punishment, were not solely due to the character of the Emperor Nicolas, but also to the sad experiences which signified the commencement of his reign. Conspires against the new Czar, and the Emperor, in the person of a young man, indeed, all sorts of disorders, Nicholas had to suppress on his accession to the throne. From the very first he learned the bloody retaliations, and never pardoned.

The first conspirators of his reign, Pestel, Mouraviev-Apostol, and the poet Reliev, were condemned to the hang. The Emperor signed the decree after the Russian formula, "By the grace of God, and by the sword of the law." They were then conducted to the place of execution. Relief, a poet of the highest order, was the first one led to the scaffold. Just at the moment when the executioner, having passed the slip-knot over his head, had raised him on his shoulders to launch him into eternity, the weak Czar broke, and he fell forward bruised and bleeding.

"They know not how to do anything in Russia," said he, raising himself without even turning pale, "not even to twist a rope."

As accidents of this kind, besides being very rare, were always considered occasions of pardon, they sent therefore to the Winter Palace to know the will of the Emperor.

"Ah! the cord has broken!" said Nicholas, "Yes, sire."

"Then he was almost dead? What impression did he make on you?" "So he was," said the Emperor, "he was nearly produced on the mind of the rebel!"

"He is a brave man, sire," said the Czar, frowning.

"What did he say?" asked he, severely.

"Sire, he said, they know not how even to twist a rope in Russia."

"Well," replied Nicholas, "let them prove to him the contrary." And he went out.

NICHOLAS AS A RAILROAD ENGINEER.
To a despotic, capricious of the same kind is due the construction of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicholas Railroad. The Emperor had in his mind a certain general, Kleimichiel, a disagreeable person, exceedingly unpopular, and of equivocal fidelity, but who pleased by his reticence and promptness in executing orders. When the road was decided upon by a council of ministers, and its execution was assigned to a man of Russian blood, he was brought to the Czar, who was asked to look over the course designated by the different engineers and give his preference. Nicholas, without saying a word took the map, marked a straight line from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and said to the stupefied engineers:

"This is the line of the railroad."

"But," they all cried, "impossible. Your majesty will find no one to undertake such a work. It would be to hide treasures in a desert."

"No one to undertake it when I command it to be done!" said Nicholas. "We shall see."

And signaling Kleimichiel from a corner: "Kleimichiel," said he, "you see this line?"

"Yes, sire."

"This is a new railroad I propose constructed by the Czar, who was asked to look over the course designated by the different engineers and give his preference. Nicholas, without saying a word took the map, marked a straight line from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and said to the stupefied engineers:

"This is the line of the railroad."

"But," they all cried, "impossible. Your majesty will find no one to undertake such a work. It would be to hide treasures in a desert."

"No one to undertake it when I command it to be done!" said Nicholas. "We shall see."

And signaling Kleimichiel from a corner: "Kleimichiel," said he, "you see this line?"

"Yes, sire."

"This is a new railroad I propose constructed by the Czar, who was asked to look over the course designated by the different engineers and give his preference. Nicholas, without saying a word took the map, marked a straight line from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and said to the stupefied engineers:

"This is the line of the railroad."

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"Holy Father, I have been slandered." The conversation continued some time in the cabinet of the Pope, and the Emperor remained, during his stay in Rome, on terms of the most affectionate respect with Gregory XVI. He afterwards sent him a magnificent altar of malachite, that may be admired at the church of St. Paul, outside the walls. An inscription, dictated by Nicholas to St. Peter at Rome, recalls his visit to the Capital of Christianity: "Nicholas came here to pray to God for his mother, Russia."

MISCELLANEOUS.
Two French actresses recently engaged in a violent altercation, in the course of which the question of age was broached. The younger was just getting the better of her adversary, when she suddenly paused, and pathetically exclaimed: "Oh, ciel! ciel! what have I done? Abused her? called her such names! I never knew who was my mother, and she might be."

The Nova Scotia Assembly has passed a strong resolution against confederation—that was to have been expected. But where is that "resistance demand" for annexation to the United States which Mr. Howe threatened us with? The Nova Scotians are not the simpletons their spokesmen wanted to persuade us. They may not understand the advantages of confederation, but they perfectly understand the disadvantages of taking the United States into their confidence, and the debt of the United States. Before the assembly separated, therefore, it "passed a resolution strongly deprecating rebellion against the Crown or annexation to the United States." The people will be very much obliged to the English Parliament by-and-by for declining to help them to inflict a vast injury upon themselves.

The most plain-spoken strictures on the management of United States politics are very often confined by the admissions of leading American statesmen to the fact, in the present day it may be said that such criticisms are only objected to in this country by politicians who are determined to see supernatural wisdom in every American statesman. A Republican, who, the *Nation* leads us to believe, is a person of some distinction, writes to that journal to protest against the course taken by Congress during the last three years. "We have seen," he says, "a powerful majority degrading the minority the poor right of being heard in the Senate. We have seen the most important statutes forced through without discussion, reflection, or consideration."

And he goes on to denounce the profligacy of the civil service and the incompetency of the Republican party to manage the financial affairs of the country. He remarks: "Their settled want of a settled policy in all that relates to finance [is] little better than a partnership with the gold gamblers of Wall-street." These things are not new to the present day, but they will be new to many persons in this country.

SOME official correspondence has just been published on the subject of the imprisonment of Messrs. Warren and Costello. Mr. Seward claims that these two prisoners, now confined in this country, ought to be released, and points to a resolution passed in the House of Representatives on June 15, by which resolution the President is requested to take proper measures to secure the release of these prisoners, who were convicted in Great Britain for words spoken in the United States. Lord Stanley, however, points out that this allegation is unfounded: the prisoners were convicted of treason-felony at the Dublin Commission Court last October, the principal charge against them being that they had come over to Ireland and cruising along the coast with intent to effect a landing of men and arms in Ireland, in order to raise insurrection against the Queen. On the question of naturalisation, in the House of Commons, Lord Stanley writes that the English Government is prepared to entertain the question of a treaty, but that there had been no opportunity to introduce a bill to give effect to the recommendations of the report of the commission.

A curious story is told by the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*. A few days ago, he says, a stranger named Leroi put up at the principal hotel at Hersfeld, a little town half-way between Cassel and Fulda. He described himself as a painter, and he was suspected, and finally, watched by the police. It was soon found that the painter was taking very exact sketches of the town and the neighbourhood. He was "vigilant," and it was then discovered that he was not only a painter, but also a French captain, and a member of the general staff. The Landwehr immediately took possession of all Mr. Leroi's papers, which he must have found a very interesting study. Besides the numerous sketches relating to military history, also an exact memorandum of the houses of the town, the numbers of men that could be quartered in them, and notes for the best distribution of the cavalry and infantry. The Landwehr went to Cassel for instructions, and the Prussian General Plonski wished to have the culprit forwarded to that city, under escort. But the Landwehr, though evidently a shrewd man, must also be a good-natured one, for at his representations the general gave up his more wrathful intentions and Mr. Leroi was allowed to escape on giving a written promise to return to France without loss of time.

A SOVEREIGN GRUYERANCE.—The semi-barbarous queen of Elobilla, who has been astonishing Paris by her fantastic equipage and savage attendants, has visited Europe for the purpose of having a grievance redressed. Her Majesty, Queen Fatima, is Sovereign of the Island of Malakka, a coral reef two miles by eight miles in the Comore Islands off Madagascar. The population, some 6,000 or 7,000 in number, are chiefly immigrants from Africa; although Persians, Arabs, and Indians are said to frequent the island. A son of the royal family of Madagascar had at one time been placed upon the throne and from him the present queen is descended. France took possession of the Comores in 1843, but the Queen, impelled by her fanatic subjects, sought to put herself under the protection of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Last year the French merchant Leblond, whose docks in Madagascar were notorious two years ago, purchased from the queen waste lands for the cultivation of sugar-cane. After Mr. Leblond had made considerable preparations he was ordered to leave the island. He immediately complained to the naval commandant at Réunion who, after vainly attempting to bring her Majesty to reason, reduced the town to a heap of ashes. Her Majesty fled to Zanzibar, where she procured money to convey her to France. If the Emperor refuses her prayer, she intends to make a solemn appeal to the crowned heads of Europe.

SEWARD'S Seward's mania for buying up territory is not at all appeased by his success in the case of Alaska. He now proposes to pay 600,000 dollars for a fertile island of the Malay group, to be used as an East Indian station. A bargain for the Feejee Islands is also spoken of, and there is some reason to believe that Mr. Seward is actually negotiating this purchase also.

From Halifax there is further intelligence of the bitterness existing in Nova Scotia at the incorporation of the colony in the Canadian Dominion. A deportation had arrived from Canada to consolidate the Anti-Unionists, but the feeling is too violent to permit of any satisfactory compromise at present.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following description of the portrait gallery of celebrities of the French Revolution lately opened in Paris:—"What first strikes one on entering is the noble and manly aspect of the great majority of the subjects of these portraits, most of whom were active members of the Convention, famous for their energy and disregard of human life. Except Marat and Fouché, who are simply hideous, there is not a face here which is not in some way attractive. Even Mirabeau, though strongly marked with the small-pox, has an expression of intense power in his countenance which, doubtless, greatly contributed to the extraordinary effect he is said to have produced by his speeches. The first portrait in the collection is that of Marie Antoinette—a quiet, calm, and somewhat proud face, such as she might have had in her retirement at Trianon before the revolution broke out. Next come Robespierre in profile, with a cold, penetrating look; St. Just, a handsome, smiling, easily-dressed youth of twenty, painted shortly before his death by his friend David; Couthon, Danton, and Camille Desmoulins, all looking calm and serene, as if the guillotine had no terrors for them. There is a portrait of André Chénier, the classical poet, and of Rouget de Lisle, author of the 'Marseillaise'—the latter picture placed in several places with bayonet thrusts. Madame Roland, with irregular but attractive features, and Hebert, editor of the infamous 'Père Duchesne,' come next. There are also portraits of Charlotte Corday, the Princess de Lamballe, Féréol de Mironcourt, the original 'Goddess of Reason,' who ended her days in a madhouse; Marie Tallien, dressed in *à la Reine*; Talleyrand; and Louis Bonaparte, father of the present Emperor."

HONGKONG MARKET PRIORS.
Saturday, October 10th, 1868.
At 1300 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.
Highest Lowest Cash Cash

Butcher Meat.
Beef Steak, - catty 190 170
" Roast, - " 190 170
" Soup, - " 120 120
Bullocks' Brains, - per set 60 40
" Tongue, - " 300 250
" Heart, - " 150 130
" Tail, - each 120 110
" Feet, - " 50 40
" Tripe (undressed), cty 60 40
" Liver, - " 80 70
Pork, Leg, - " 180 170
" Chop, - " 180 170
" Fat for Lard, - " 120 110
Pigs' Fry, - " 180 170
" Chitlings, - " 80 70
" Feet, - " 120 110
" Head, - " 120 110
" Liver, - " 130 120
Mutton Leg - lb. 450 430
" Chop, - " 450 430
" Shoulder, - " 325 320
Mutton Livers, - " 180 160
Sucking Pigs, - catty 160 150
Calves' Head; and Feet, each 500 450
Sheeps' Head and Feet, - " 450 400
Bacon, English, - lb. 390 370
" Fuchau, - " 275 260
Hams, Chinese, - " 275 260
" American, - " 400 380
" English, - " 400 380
Kidneys, Bullocks' each 50 40
" Pigs, - " 50 40
" Sheep, - " 50 40
" Sucking Pigs, - " 50 40
Pork Sausages, - catty 190 160
Goats' Meat, - " 300 290
" Head and Feet set, 300 275

Poultry.
Geese, - catty 200 170
Ducks, - " 155 150
Teal, - each 340 320
Turkeys, - catty 630 500
Pheasants, Cook, - each 2450 2300
" Hen, - " 1000 1300
Pigeons, - " 200 190
Quail, - " 155 150
" Pouter, - catty 220 210
" Capons, - " 380 200
" Hen Eggs, - dozen 145 140
Duck Eggs, - " 145 140
Suck Eggs, - " 160 150
Dried Ducks, - each 320 300
Snipe, - " 170 130
Partridges, - " 420 420
Rabbits, - " 1800 1100
Wild Geese, - " - - -
Wild Ducks, - " - - -
Sand Hill Birds, - " - - -
Hill Snipe, - " - - -
Sparrows, - per doz. 400 380
Rice Birds, - " 150 140
Wild Pigeons, - each 150 140

Fish.
Live Fish, - catty 160 140
Bels, - " 220 200
Oysters, - " 150 140
Shrimps, - " 140 120
Crabs, - " 120 110
Prawns, - " 240 180
Lobsters, - catty 140 100
Frogs, - " 160 120
Small Turtles, - " 400 350
Large Fresh Fish, - " 160 140
Small do., - " 120 100
Mackerel Small, - " 100 80
Conger Bels Small, - " 140 120
Salt Fish, - " 120 100
Small Fish, - " 140 130
Fresh Salmon, - " 160 180
Canton Salmon, - " 240 200
Rock Fish, - " 40 30
Shark Fish, - " 60 40
Skate, - " 100 80
Turbot, - " 100 80

Fruits.
Mandarin Oranges, - catty - - -
Coolie Oranges, - " 50 40
Lemons, - each 70 60
Pineapples, - each 80 70
Pumpeloes, - catty 120 100
Pears, Canton, - " 200 111
Lichees, Dried, - " - - -
Plums, - each 70 50
Cocoanuts, - " 70 50
Pomegranates, - catty 40 30
Plantains, - " - - -
Wompees, - " 140 120
Chestnuts, - " 120 100
Walnuts, - each 30 25
Mangosteens, - catty 30 25
Peanuts, - catty 30 25
Tamarind, - lb. 550 450
Almonds, - " 300 180
Currants, - " 820 800
Raisins, - " 50 40
Bananas, - " 50 40
Peaches, - catty - - -
Mangoes, - each - - -
Musk Melons, - each - - -
Water, - catty - - -
Grapes, - " - - -
Strawberries, - " - - -
Nankin Pears, - " 200 155
Peking Pears, - " 70 60
Common Pears, - " 70 60
Winter Pears, - " 70 60
Ground Nuts, - " 20 15
Hazelnuts, - " - - -
Loganberries, - bottle 500 450
Figs, Dried, - bottle 500 450
Dates, - catty 500 450
Prunes Dried, - " 600 450
Carranabolas, - " 120 80
Jack Fruit, - " 50 40
Plums, Water, - " 50 40
Limes, - " 80 60
Custard Apples, - each - - -
Rosa Apples, - catty - - -
Mulberries, - " 20 15
Sugar Cane, - stick - - -
Guavas, - catty 280 270
Dried Apples, - " 280 270

Miscellaneous.
Tapioca, - bottle 400 280
Vermicelli, - box 3000 1600
Macaroni, - " 2000 1600
Chinese Vermicelli, - catty 150 120
Cori Powder, - bottle 400 250
Split Peas, - catty 100 80
Rice, - " 1430 1390
Paddy, - picul 1430 1800
Brans, - " 70 60
Flour, - catty 140 80
Sugar, China, - " 180 140
Pearl Barley, - " 80 70
Sago, - " 10 9
Coarse Salt, - " 26 30
Fine Salt, - " 150 120
Pepper (whole), - bottle 250 200
" (ground), - catty 240 200
Coffee, - each 13 10
Nutmegs, - bottle 250 150
Capers, - bottle 400 300
Olives, - " 220 180
Mustard, - " 400 300
Mango Chutney, - " 250 200
Pickles, - " 3700 3500
Gram, new, - picul 250 150
English Vinegar, - bottle 750 700
Mace, - catty 800 280
Cinnamon, - " 140 120
Cloves, - " 650 220
Isinglass, - " 160 120
Citron, - " 640 620
Butter, - lb 220 450
Cheese, English, - " 620 450
" American, - " 1200 1000
Salad Oil, - bottle 200 125
Cocoanut Oil, - catty 120 125
Lamp Oil, - " 130 480
Firewood, - picul 1500 1500
Charcoal, - catty 650 200
Tea, - catty 650 200

Miscellaneous.

THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

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The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:—

CHAP. I.—SECT. 1 TO 4.

Four Treaties with China.

- 1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.
- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
- 3.—Treaty with France.
- 4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SECT. 1 TO 5.

Articles of Trade with China.

- 1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
- 2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
- 3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.
- 4.—Description of Articles of Import.
- 5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SECT. 1 TO 14.

Foreign Commerce with China.

- 1.—Port of Canton.
- 2.—Port of Chungking or Swatow.
- 3.—Port of Kiuchow in Hainan.
- 4.—Port of Amoy.
- 5.—Port of Foochow.
- 6.—Ports of Tamsui and Taiwan in Formosa.
- 7.—Port of Ningpo.
- 8.—Port of Shanghai.
- 9.—Ports on the Yangtze' and Trade in the Interior.
- 10.—Port of Tanchow or Chefoo.
- 11.—Port of Tientsin.
- 12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze'.
- 13.—Colony of Hongkong.
- 14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SECT. 1 TO 5.

Foreign Commerce with Japan.

- 1.—Intercourse with Japan.
- 2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
- 3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.
Nagasaki.
Kagasaki and Hakodadi.
- 4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.
- 5.—American Compact with Lewohew.

CHAP. V.—SECT. 1 TO 7.

Money, Weights, &c. in China.

- 1.—Chinese Currency.
- 2.—Chinese Numerals.
- 3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
- 4.—Measures of Capacity.
- 5.—Measures of Length.
- 6.—Chinese Land Measures.
- 7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SECT. 1 TO 11.

Western Money, Weights, &c.

- 1.—Annamese Money, &c.
- 2.—Port of Saigon.
- 3.—Ports open to Siam, Tariff, &c.
Siamese Money, Weights, &c.
- 4.—Netherlands India.
- 5.—Philippine Islands.
- 6.—Sailing Directions for Pansy I.
- 7.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
- 8.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.
- 9.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.
- 10.—Ceylon.
- 11.—English and French Weights, &c.
- 12.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SECT. 1 TO 6.

Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.
- 2.—Relating to Exchanges.
- 3.—Relating to Time.
- 4.—Comparison of Weights.
- 5.—Measurement of Cargo.
- 6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on 'Movements in Bullion,' has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movement of the precious metals in Eastern Asia. 'The Appendix of Sailing Directions' has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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